

TEMPLE ELEVEN TO BE TRAINED ON STENTON GROUNDS

Director Nicolai Has Managed to Obtain Use of Athletic Field for Football and Other Purposes.

After many weeks of strenuous labor, Director Nicolai has succeeded in obtaining the Stenton Athletic Association's field for Temple University's eleven this season.

Basketball, the favorite game of Temple athletes, will be played in its previous years by both boys and girls.

Track and field athletics are to play a greater role than any season before.

The Normal School of Physical Education opened September 16 with an enrollment of nearly 50 students.

SWARTHMORE TEAM HAS STARTED TO WORK IN EARNEST

Though Weather Is Not Conducive to Best Training Work, Coaches Put Proteges Through Hard Paces.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Sept. 22.—The first workout of the season was given the football squad this morning.

Seven of last year's team reported and it will take some hustling on the part of the new candidates to win places.

The slogan is "Beat Pennsylvania" on October 31 and then on to Haverford as the big objective point on November 21.

N. E. SOCCER MEN OUT

Big Squad Reported for Instruction Yesterday—Football Men Practice.

Northeast High School resumed gridiron practice yesterday afternoon.

The coaches have recognized the necessity of developing a capable center, and Hebert is being drilled especially for this position.

The variety lined up as follows: Ends, Brecht and Reid; tackles, Hiltz and Gardner; guards, Massey and Brown; center, A. Whitaker; backs, Webb, Heuser, and P. Whitaker.

RAILROAD NEVER STARTED

Stockholders Seek Dissolution of Co. Incorporated at \$250,000.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—Articles of dissolution were filed with the Secretary of State today by stockholders of the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna and Erie Connecting Railroad Company.

LIFE INSURANCE COURSES IN HIGHER SCHOOLS IS URGED

U. of P. Expert Tells National Underwriters' Association of Need for Systematic Educational Work in Senior Year.

Establishment of life insurance courses in the schools, colleges and universities of the country is advocated by Dr. S. S. Huebner, professor of insurance and commerce in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Life insurance, so vitally affecting nearly every man and woman in the community and so intimately related to the welfare of the masses," Dr. Huebner says, addressing members of the association.

"Life insurance education in colleges and universities, however, should also be emphasized by all means, since, to an increasing extent, college graduates become leaders in the community and in themselves are educational forces in their respective localities."

To present the subject adequately and in accordance with the needs of different classes of students, Dr. Huebner suggests the following program, although he says he appreciates that its full adoption must be limited to the largest institutions and must necessarily depend upon the number of candidates offering themselves for the respective courses.

"The establishment of special courses in actuarial science. These courses can advantageously be given in the department of mathematics.

"The establishment of a general course in life insurance adapted to the needs of those who intend to become solicitors and otherwise become connected with various departments of the business. The instruction in this course should be technical in character and cover the field thoroughly.

"The establishment of a general course adapted to meet the needs of those students who desire only a general knowledge of insurance and who take the subject as a part of a general business course.

Philadelphia has been selected as the permanent headquarters of the new Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, a newly formed organization of five insurance agents of the State.

Actuary Robert E. Forster, of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department, has returned from a tour of inspection in Switzerland for about a week after the outbreak of hostilities.

The National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents is holding its second annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., today.

RATE CHARGE SANCTIONED

Utilities Company Allowed to Make Readjustment of Original Schedule.

PENNSYLVANIA, Sept. 22.—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners has allowed an order for a readjustment of the rates of the New York Light, Heat, Power and Water Company.

The schedule, as originally filed by the company, provided for a charge of 20 cents per kilowatt hour, with a discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment.

The board regulated the rates according to the amount of electricity consumed.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Head of one of Philadelphia's large brokerage houses today received a letter from a relative in Scotland in which he was told that employees of one of the largest shipping concerns at Clyde had recently received in their pay envelopes this notice: "There will be no more work for you until the war is over. Your country needs your services."

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

INTRODUCING RAPID TRAVEL

INDORSE REGULATION BY COMMISSIONS

Nearly Every State Now Has Such Bodies and Their Decisions, Generally Speaking, Inspire Confidence.

Commission regulation of public utilities has grown so extensively in the last year or two that it is now one of the most important problems with which the public service corporations of the country have to deal.

These commissions and their relation to investors and public utility companies are discussed in an article in the Magazine of Wall Street by Arthur St. George Joyce, financial editor of the EVENING LEADER, in which these facts are emphasized:

"Commission regulation of public utilities has been discussed from many angles, and in the final analysis the judgment of those who know has almost universally been that where this regulation is equitably enforced and the regulatory acts are of a kind which inspire confidence, both from the general public and the utilities, such commissions are of material benefit to all concerned.

"There has been a great deal of regulation within the last few years. Figures show that an average of one State a month enacted laws last year creating these commissions. Supervision by State and municipal governments seems to be the order of the day.

"The utility corporations do not object to regulation by State or municipality. On the other hand, they welcome it. Experience has shown that in most of the States wherein this supervision is in force there has been a desire on the part of the commissioners to look at conditions in a common sense light, and give recognition to the fact that the corporations as well as the general public have rights which ought to be respected. These commissioners have shown a decided tendency to deal fairly with the corporations, and while there have been handed down some decisions which the utility operators and managers have regarded as unfair and extremely radical, there have been others—wherein the commissioners have dealt with delicate situations in a very commendable manner.

"On the whole, therefore, the regulatory acts now in force are considered fair and reasonable to both the public and the public service corporations. Where regulation is just and wisely administered, there develops a better feeling all around and there is added protection to the companies, the State or municipality which enforces the regulations, and the general public. In most of the States which have commissions, the one big advantage to the investing public which stands out prominently, is the power of supervision which these commissions have over the issuance of securities by the public service companies—a dangerous power, incidentally, which should only be exercised by a reputable utility company, but also the approval of the Commonwealth in which the corporation is chartered. It can be seen at a glance what a benefit is the operation of such laws, to the public and to the companies.

"Bonds having behind them the indorsement of a reputable commission inspire public confidence to a marked degree and are more easily disposed of because of this increased security. Such supervision by State commissioners need not also the possibility of a corporation not financially sound putting into the open market an issue of securities which might result in financial loss to investors.

"Most of the commissions have given ample evidence that they realize public utilities are a natural monopoly; that competition, with its resultant rate wars, and the out of control competition usually resulting in over-capitalization, is far less satisfactory from every standpoint than the proper regulation of one company protected during its growth. For this reason it has been the policy in virtually every case where commissions have jurisdiction, to discourage the granting of franchises to competing companies. The final result is the protection of public utility securities, and at the same time the guarantee of fair rates and good service to the public."

GIRL HORSEWHIPS MASHER

Stoned Poodle When She Refused to Flirt, Spectators Hear.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Because Leo Smoke, custodian of the City Hall at Lynn, threw stones at her French poodle Coney, Miss Nellie Ovid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Ovid, horsewhipped Smoke today before a large and delighted assembly on the lawn in front of the building. The blows left wells on Smoke's face.

"That man has been trying to flirt with me two or three weeks," she explained to the police. "I refused to have anything to do with him and he threw stones at Coney to get even with me."

Coney is trained to do many tricks and has won several prizes. Miss Ovid says she had a horse for \$200 for the dog.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., regular quarterly 10 per cent payable September 22.

Continental Gas and Electric Corporation, regular quarterly 10 per cent, payable October 1 to 15 of next month.

Interlake Steamship Company, quarterly 10 per cent, payable October 1 to 15 of next month.

SWISS FINANCES FIRM, WAR LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

Government Calls Exaggerated Reports Attacking Country's Credit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Reports of financial troubles of the Swiss Government were declared to be exaggerated in a cable from Bern to the Swiss legation today.

"Conditions in Switzerland are quiet and the prices of foodstuffs are moderate," a statement from the Swiss legation today read.

"The army is still at the frontier. A war loan in Switzerland recently was largely oversubscribed.

"In the last few days cable reports were received in the American press which are apt to distort the credit of Switzerland and give an entirely false impression of the prevailing situation there."

TRIPPING THE TANGO BY LIGHT OF SILVERY MOON ON THE MALL

Newest Fad at National Capital Is Dancing in the Shadow of the Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Society folk of the nation's capital have at last found something new. It is the "moonlight harvest tango," an outdoor affair, danced on the green sward surrounding the Washington Monument.

Here is the formula: One or two automobiles filled with women and their partners, dancing in the moonlight. A number of wraps to prevent dancers taking cold. One dash through the Speedway to a secluded spot on the Mall, where the headlights from the automobile are used for illuminating purposes. Special lap robes carefully on the ground in Turkish fashion, for use after the dances. Use leather seats for tables. Carry full supply of lemonade, lemonade, sandwiches and other refreshments. Turn on Victrola and tango.

Three of these parties have been held during the last week. Congressional circles are all agog about the idea, and it is hinted that the House of Representatives will pass a bill to legalize the moonlight tango parties.

The spot selected for the new dance is one of the most beautiful in Washington. Directly back of the White House is the wonderful Mall. It extends south of the executive mansion to the Potomac River, one or two miles. Beautiful drives skirt its boundaries.

So far the most popular spot for the moonlight tango parties has been one immediately south of the Washington Monument. There is a hotel in Washington from which it is possible to see the searchlight on the monument. The searchlight arrangement just suits the dancers. It casts a sort of mellow glow over the scene, and the moonlight, which is at its best, adds to the charm of the scene.

"DANCE UNDER HARVEST MOON" There is nothing more delightful than dancing under the harvest moon, with a tufted carpet of grass as a flooring," said Miss Marie Pavette, one of Washington's most graceful dancers. "I am sure that the society girls of the capital have a great treat in store for them this fall. There is some good exercise connected with dancing out of doors. It really never becomes so cold in Washington that the dance cannot proceed. Of course, the moon would be a hindrance; but just as men and boys play football in the cold weather, it is my opinion that the girls and women can take up outdoor dancing as a sport."

There is a great bandstand on the Mall, in back of the Washington Monument, which the United States Marine Band gives concerts at. While the Marine Band discontinues its concerts about this time of the year, it is likely that the society folk will engage a band of musicians to furnish music, so that the Victrolas and talking machines may be dispensed with.

SHOE STORES EXPECT PROFIT.

Local shoe stores are looking to a prosperous fall season on account of the new fad. The only difficulty which the dancers experience on the outdoor ballroom floor is that the soles of their shoes do not step over the grass as smoothly as they do on a highly waxed hard oak floor. This can be overcome, say the shoe manufacturers, by using a special shoe designed with a sole made of plackin.

And Washington is enthusiastic about the new form of dancing. Those persons who have been there say that when four automobiles are stationed at the corners of any particular part of ground selected for good dancing the headlights make the scene as brilliant as the well-lighted ballroom of any downtown hotel.

NEW MOURNING SUGGESTED FOR BRITAIN'S HERO-DEAD

London Times Advocates Purple Band Instead of Conventional Black.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—There is a strong movement on foot to dispense with the orthodox form of mourning in the event of casualties occurring in the British navy and army, says the Times. A number of suggestions have been put forward designed to effect economies, although at the same time in no way minimizing the respect for the fallen dead. Recently we published a letter on this topic from Mrs. Edward Lark, which, in view of the interest it has aroused, we reprint in full.

"If the country should decide to dispense with such mourning, the economic cost would be to save a disturbance of cash expenditure. Mourning will still be bought for those who die natural deaths, but we should have a large additional and artificial expenditure, temporarily inflated by the heavy death toll of the next few weeks, and the money so saved will be available for the support of ordinary trade. This independent of the various reasons for changing our usual custom.

"What I am advocating is something that would be an appeal to all hearts for sympathy in bereavement, and it would mean practically no expenditure, for the simple narrow band of purple, worn on the left arm by every man or woman or child who had lost a relation in the war would cost practically nothing and the same would be the same for all classes."

In a few days we shall be receiving the news of great loss of life on the Continent and we shall be in a strong position to see the wearing of conventional mourning would be unsuitable.

NORWEGIANS READY AND EAGER TO SELL SHIPS TO ARGUMENT SAM

Regard Proposal to Create American Marine as Splendid Opportunity to Make Big and Profitable Bargains.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—The steps being taken in the United States to acquire a merchant marine are being anxiously watched in Denmark, and in the event of the American Government deciding to purchase ships it is expected that Norwegian vessels will be selling like hot cakes. The Land of the Norseman is thus likely to be affected by the war and as a result the nation is obsessed by the idea of probably taking the third place, America, which has no commercial fleet crossing the Atlantic to speak of, is going to make a big bid for merchant ships. Most of the steamers running to and from the United States are being anxiously watched in Denmark, and in the event of the American Government deciding to purchase ships it is expected that Norwegian vessels will be selling like hot cakes.

"It is a splendid opportunity for Norway," was the remark of a leading Christiania citizen regarding the Copenhagen news today. "The nation has the fourth highest fleet of merchantmen in the world, and when the war is over and the new ships take the place of the old ones that are sold, we will probably take the third place, America, which has no commercial fleet crossing the Atlantic to speak of, is going to make a big bid for merchant ships. Most of the steamers running to and from the United States are being anxiously watched in Denmark, and in the event of the American Government deciding to purchase ships it is expected that Norwegian vessels will be selling like hot cakes."

Commercial chaos reigns in Norway as a result of the war and this is accentuated by the general desire to Copenhagen. Travelers inland say that the railroads are choked with traffic and that trains are sometimes a day late. This may be good for certain trades, but it is wrong for the general public. The lines, particularly the beautiful coast line from Christiania to Bergen, are choked with butter trains. Where one port is flourishing another is ruined.

Bergen, for example, has become the busiest port on the North Sea. The butter boats are scratching each other's point off in haste to take the cargoes overseas. Norway is confident that so long as the British fleet has control of the North Sea and the Atlantic it will be possible to maintain this export trade.

Norwegian fishermen are, of course, suffering. The State decided to borrow 60,000,000 kroner for certain undertakings, but this had to be abandoned at the outbreak of the war. It has taken over the corn supplies, which have been reduced, and is relying on wheat and rye from Russia for Germany.

AMERICAN TOURISTS SCARED.

The presence of floating mines in the North Sea has completely terrorized American tourists here. In most cases they are actually stranded, yet their dread of being blown up at sea is so great that they will not leave their hotels, which poverty necessarily entails. While the war lasts, or at least while danger lurks in the North Sea, they are determined to remain on land, but how they will spend the winter here is difficult to understand.

Copenhagen is gradually losing her sea communication with Great Britain. The service is jerky and fretful, and at times it is impossible to get to London. The English mail is supposed to leave every day, via Alost and Esbjerg. The landing place for the mails is kept a close secret, but it is known that they are going miles out of their way and dropping the first British port the captain makes.

ROD AND GUN

For some years several very interesting specimens of trout have been taken in the lake that are found in the boundaries of Algonquin Provincial (Ontario) Park, situated on the "Highlands of Ontario" north of Toronto, 70 miles west of Ottawa and 280 miles west of Montreal.

During the year 1913 specimens were brought in from the Muskoka Lake, within a few miles of Highgate Inn, situated at Algonquin Park Station, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. These specimens resembled both the salmon and the lake trout, but at one time the English mail is supposed to leave every day, via Alost and Esbjerg. The landing place for the mails is kept a close secret, but it is known that they are going miles out of their way and dropping the first British port the captain makes.

"The specimen of peculiar trout have been carefully examined and it really appears to be a hybrid, namely, the brook trout and the gray trout (or lake trout). The dental features and the nature of the scales are entirely different from those of the brook trout and the gray trout, but they appear to be new separated into two genera, the gray trout being not the Genus Characiniform. A hybrid specimen connected with the other two genera is a remarkable and exceedingly interesting occurrence. I am most interested in this specimen and intend to look into the question thoroughly."

"You pasture?" snorted Buck Kelly. "Ain't you in for an eighth of her worth, 100 bucks today, and 20 wells on 200 acres is \$200 a day—that's the rent on your pasture."

"You said Luke in his little boy, 'so tell your ma to get in out of the cutter patch right now. Tell her to wait supper for me, for I'm going to town and order a house with 40 rooms and a quart of diamonds.'"

HIS LAND COMES HIGH

"Yes, sah, I'll sell this land," said old Joe Simpson when a buyer sought to purchase his lot. "It's getting 200 a day now, it's right now."

"How does \$25,000 sound to you?" ventured the buyer. "White man, you tell me it's worth anything bigger a million on it tell you if I'm willing to sell you diamonds," growled Joe. But the purchase was never made, as the buyer left old Joe in ignorance to die without ever counting his money.

KILLING OF COWS DEFENDED

Tuberculosis Commission Fights Suit For Loss of Ten Animals.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—Chief Inspector Charles McNabb and Inspector William H. Low, of the State Commission on Tuberculosis, have filed with the Superior Court an answer to the suit of Henry Snyder, of Upper Saddle River, Bergen County, suit brought for \$100,000, the value of ten cows killed by order of the State Commission, on the ground that they were affected by tuberculosis. Snyder attempted to import them when they were in New Jersey in April, 1911. The commission avers that the examination of the dead carcasses plainly showed that they were not tuberculous. It is further alleged by the State body that it is an arm of the State government and not amenable to a commission for its cause in enforcement of the law.

POOR'S MANUAL FOR 1914

Complete Record, in Three Volumes, Covers Corporate Investment Field.

The current edition contains many new companies. Stock and bond issues have been amplified and information is given, wherever possible, showing whether or not bond interest is payable without deduction of the normal United States income tax. Late income accounts and balance sheets are given and in many cases are in comparative form.

The General Index of the Manual of Public Utilities and the Manual of Industrials contains the names of all merged companies, with references to the companies into which they have passed. In the Manual of Railroads this information is given in the merged list.

BAHAMA SHELLS FIND INCREASING FAVOR IN WORLD OF BUSINESS

More Than Fifty Distinct Varieties Obtained in the Islands Put to Profitable Commercial Use.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Writing from Nassau in the Bahamas, Consul W. H. Doty tells how some of the almost innumerable varieties of shells in the islands about the waters surrounding them are put to commercial use. He says:

"More than 50 varieties of shells obtainable in the Bahamas in quantities sufficient for commercial use are of economic value, as evidenced by the large orders received recently from Europe and the United States. Among these are rice shells, so tiny in size as to make one marvel how a sufficient number could be picked up to fill a barrel; gold shells, mud shells, and a host of others. The shells are exported to Odessa, Russia, to be used as ear pendants; Panama or tent shells, which resemble miniature encampments and sell at \$20 a barrel; black snails, which are used for buttons; and the queen ivory, pink lip and trochus or Turk's cap—locally termed 'wheels'; these are but a few of the assortment kept in stock at the leading warehouse at Nassau."

The queen conch, which is especially adapted for cameo carving on account of having a layer of brown with a white top, and the pink lip conch, which has layers of white and pink, are much sought for. Only the lips of these two varieties are exported, the demand coming from New York and from Torre del Greco, near Naples, Italy. Ordinary conchs sell at 1 cent; pink lip, white shells, from 5 to 25 cents, and trochus at 20 cents. United States currency, U. S. Nassau.

"The whelk or Turk's cap, among other shells, is particularly valuable, as it has a portion resembling the best mother of pearl from which pearls are formed. The whelk or Turk's cap is estimated to be 1,000 shells of this variety could be obtained annually in this colony. These shells sell for 10 cents for 1/2 cents each.

The labor here is cheap, colored women receiving 25 to 30 cents, ordinary labor men 60 cents, and white engineers \$1.50 a day. This would tend to reduce materially the expense of a button establishment, and in addition to button making, there ought to be opportunity for the manufacture of souvenirs of many types, shell bracelets, necklaces and other shell ornaments."

"The recent interest shown in Bahama shells by the American people is apparent from the exports declared through this consulate to the United States, which for the calendar year 1913 totaled \$1,365, as compared with \$1045 for the preceding year."

SAVING IN RAILROAD RATES

Under the agreement between the Manitoba Government and the Canadian Northern Railway a reduction of 2 cents per hundred on grain went into force and this grain rate was further reduced in 1903 by another 2 cents per hundredweight. The Canadian Pacific Railway also reduced its rates, and it is said to have saved the grain raising people on this item amounts to \$200,000 annually.

GREAT OIL GUSHER JUST RUINED LUKE HORTON'S PASTURE

But Two Acres of Spouters Brought in One Hundred Buck a Day—Some Southwest Tales.

TIJLSA, Okla., Sept. 22.—Texas oil well drills are kind of telling the story of Luke Horton, of Wichita County. When the discovery well came in on Luke's place it came in spouting a thousand barrels a day. Luke, who happened to be away, stood up with his drillers and watched her cut up for a few minutes and he complained:

"You have spoiled two acres of my pasture!" "Ain't you in for an eighth of her worth, 100 bucks today, and 20 wells on 200 acres is \$200 a day—that's the rent on your pasture."

"You said Luke in his little boy, 'so tell your ma to get in out of the cutter patch right now. Tell her to wait supper for me, for I'm going to town and order a house with 40 rooms and a quart of diamonds.'"

MANITOBA THE LAND OF FUTURE PROMISE

Government Sincere in Its Endeavor to Help the Farmer—7,485,602 Acres in Crop.

The story of agriculture in Manitoba is one of steady progress and increasing benefits. Its economic and increasing relation to all other activities in basic and in a ment of the agricultural possibilities is absolutely essential to general industrial growth.

Not only has the Government felt the need of stepping into the general progress of agriculture elsewhere, but Manitoba as the pioneer province of the great Canadian west—one of the greatest agricultural areas in the world—has dared to step into the lead and maintain her proper place at the head of the procession. And it seems to me that no Manitoban can look back on what has been accomplished in this direction during the last few years without a justifiable pride of pride in his province.

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6,485,602 ACRES FARMED

Manitoba's boundaries were increased in 1912 from 73,732 square miles to 253,732 square miles, with a total approximate land area of 147,152,880 acres of which 6,485,602 acres were in crop last year. New Manitoba, the largest province in the West, represents a veritable kingdom of future wealth. It may be truly said that Manitoba is only now at the beginning of her growth.

One-third of the total available horsepower of Canada's rivers is located in New Manitoba, and what this will mean to every resident of the province in the years to come is beyond calculation. With the Hudson Bay outlet to the world's markets and the building of railroads north and south, east and west, with the establishment of ocean steamship lines out of Hudson Bay, and the tide of commerce that will sweep throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba—taking only these few things into consideration—the future must appear tremendous to the most casual investigator.

MEN OF PURPOSE NEEDED.

Manitoba's great need is men—men, stick-whittlers, but men of purpose and enterprise, practical men, family men. There is room and opportunity for all. As a place for money-making opportunities, Manitoba makes a strong appeal.

The Manitoba farmer is right at the hub of the whole country's marketing. Wheat, Manitoba's greatest crop, has attained world-renowned fame as wheat and cattle market of which no other centre can rob her. The demand for Winnipeg alone for products of mixed farming is so great that the opportunity to the farmer who goes in for other things than wheat.

It was a Manitoba fat steer which won the sweepstakes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1912, and again last year—the first time in the history of this great annual fair—two years in succession by an individual. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, has demonstrated what Manitoba feed can do.

Manitoba won the first prize and gold medal at the Dominion fair last year for the best beef cattle exhibited by any breed in the Dominion. Manitoba has a long list of winners to her credit in great agricultural exhibits the world over and it is not necessary to dwell upon the richness of the soil, which is famous for its high properties and yields.

Manitoba grain matures from 10 to 25 days earlier than anywhere else. This advantage means a great saving in freight, and represents about one acre a year, to the great markets in the province.

SAVING IN RAILROAD RATES

Under the agreement between the Manitoba Government and the Canadian Northern Railway a reduction of 2 cents per hundred on grain went into force and this grain rate was further reduced in 1903 by another 2 cents per hundredweight. The Canadian Pacific Railway also reduced its rates, and it is said to have saved the grain raising people on this item amounts to \$200,000 annually.

This railway policy has insured to Manitoba a very substantial railway development. It has given the Government its proper place in authority in the vital relations of transportation facilities with the people of the province.

It is generally conceded that Manitoba now has the finest agricultural college on the continent and Dr. C. C. James, who for a long time was Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, goes so far as to say that it is the best equipped agricultural college in the world. Competent authorities from everywhere have nothing but the highest praise to bestow.

A state mention a few phases of the work that is going on under the Department of Agriculture to help the farmer in Manitoba.

Eight branches of boys' and girls' clubs were started last year. The object of these young people's clubs is to encourage the study and practice of agriculture not only in the rural communities but in the larger cities as well.

The state school of boys and girls at Fairbairn last year was the first of its kind in the province. One girl at Neepawa raised ten chickens from one setting of eggs and sold five cockles at 25 cents each. The boys at Neepawa grew 472 pounds of potatoes from ten pounds of seed.

The importance of a systematic and scientific rotation of crops has long been recognized by the object of demonstrating that better results can be obtained by such a system than by haphazard methods of cultivation the department is establishing demonstration farms, counties, having been located already. Particular attention is being given from time to time to meet the requirements of the farmers.

With concrete examples of what rotation of crops will accomplish before the eye of the farmer, the benefits to be expected that great general benefits will result.